

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RAY LEE VAUGHN,

Petitioner,

vs.

D. ADAMS,

Respondent.

CASE NO. CV-F-01-5241 OWW DLB HC

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS\_  
REGARDING PETITION FOR WRIT  
OF HABEAS CORPUS AND  
RECOMMENDING THAT PETITIONER'S  
MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE BE  
DENIED

[Doc. 1, 56]

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Petitioner is confined by virtue of a judgment and sentence of the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Kern, entered July 14, 1997, following his conviction of two counts of forcible lewd and lascivious conduct, one count of burglary and one count of child molestation, as a misdemeanor.

On July 16, 1997, Petitioner was sentenced to life with the possibility of parole for one of the lewd and lascivious conduct convictions, and eight years on the other lewd and lascivious conduct convictions. (CT 369.) The sentence on the burglary conviction was stayed pursuant to section 654. (Id.)

On November 12, 1997, Petitioner filed a notice of appeal with the California Court of

1 Appeal, Fifth Appellate District. On August 17, 1999, the Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment.

2 On August 27, 1999, Petitioner filed a petition for review with the California Supreme Court.

3 The petition was denied on November 17, 1999.

4 On May 8, 2000, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus with the California  
5 Supreme Court.

6 On August 9, 2000, the California Supreme Court denied the petition.

7 On February 24, 2001, Petitioner filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus.

8 Respondent filed an answer to the petition on January 23, 2002, and Petitioner filed a traverse  
9 on February 21, 2002. On May 13, 2003, the petition was denied on the merits as the Findings and  
10 Recommendations of March 24, 2003, were adopted in full. (Court Docs. 20, 22, 23.)

11 Petitioner filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth  
12 Circuit. On November 3, 2004, the Ninth Circuit vacated and remanded the action in light of its  
13 recent decision in Bennett v. Mueller, 322 F.3d 573 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

14 On May 8, 2006, the undersigned issued Findings and Recommendations recommending that  
15 the claim of procedural default be rejected.<sup>1</sup> (Court Doc. 58.) The Findings and Recommendations  
16 were adopted in full on June 26, 2006. (Court Doc. 64.)

17 Respondent filed an amended answer to the petition on July 24, 2006, and Petitioner filed an  
18 amended traverse on August 2, 2006. (Court Docs. 65, 66.)

19 STATEMENT OF FACTS<sup>2</sup>

20 [Petitioner] had been a friend of Sarina M.'s family for more than 10 years and  
21 lived in a converted garage at their family home on Churchill Drive in Bakersfield.  
22 Although the room was attached to the four-bedroom house, there was no direct  
access between the house and the converted room. [Petitioner] did not pay rent for the  
room and was treated "like part of the family."

23 On the evening of October 11, 1996, Sarina's parents, Henry and Cynthia,  
24 went to bed leaving seven-year old Sarina, her twin sister Sabrina, and their younger  
sister Monea in the living room to watch television. The children eventually fell  
asleep on some mattresses which had been placed on the floor.

25 In the early morning hours, Sarina awakened. [Petitioner] had climbed through  
the window of the living room. A television set was located under the window and a

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26 <sup>1</sup> On May 22, 2006, the Court issued an Amended Findings and Recommendations. (Court Doc. 61.)

27 <sup>2</sup> The Court finds the Court of Appeal correctly summarized the facts in its August 17, 1999, opinion. Thus, the  
28 Court adopts the factual recitations set forth by the California Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District.

1 fan rested on the television set. [Petitioner] apparently climbed onto the television set,  
 2 put the fan on the floor, and picked Sarina up off the mattresses and carried her to a  
 3 couch. [Petitioner] was wearing a jacket pulled up over his head and covering most of  
 4 his face. Sarina nevertheless recognized [Petitioner's] eyes, nose and voice.  
 [Petitioner] placed Sarina's stomach down on the couch and pulled down her shorts  
 and underclothes to her knees. He told her he would kill her parents if she said  
 anything.<sup>3</sup>

[Petitioner] placed a finger into Sarina's anus, unzipped his pants and then  
 5 rubbed his penis on her buttocks. Sarina told [Petitioner] she had to use the  
 6 bathroom. [Petitioner] said, "Don't go in your dad's room." He also said he would  
 7 kill her parents if she said anything to them. [Petitioner] then let Sarina go the  
 8 bathroom.

When Sarina returned to the family room, she observed [Petitioner] removing  
 the clothing of her younger sister Monea. The girls' father, who was sleeping in a  
 9 back bedroom, coughed and [Petitioner] got up and left the house through the front  
 10 door. Sarina testified she went into her parents' bedroom and woke them up. Henry  
 11 testified he got up to go to the bathroom sometime between one and two in the  
 12 morning. He saw Sarina come out of the bathroom crying and asked her what was  
 13 wrong. She said, "Daddy, if I tell you, you won't tell nobody." Sarina told Henry  
 14 something about [Petitioner] coming through the window. When Henry went to bed  
 15 at about 11 p.m. he shut the window to the family room and left the lights on for the  
 16 children. Cynthia said Henry secured the house that evening and she rechecked all the  
 17 windows. She also said they left the hallway lights, kitchen lights and television on.  
 18 Henry testified he awakened in the early morning and "the window was open and the  
 19 lights were out." Although the window to the family had a broken latch or hasp,  
 20 Henry closed the window before retiring for the night. Cynthia explained, "You  
 21 could lock it [the family room window] down but it was easy to open." Cynthia also  
 22 testified a fan was located on top of the television set when she and Henry went to  
 23 bed. The next morning, according to Cynthia, the fan was sitting on the side of the  
 24 TV on the floor and the hall lights were off and the kitchen light was off.

Sarina's father went to [Petitioner's] room and confronted him. Henry  
 testified, "I just wanted to know why did he go through the window because he could  
 25 have knocked on the door. He didn't have to go through the window." [Petitioner]  
 26 denied that anything happened and then left the premises. When Sarina's father  
 27 returned to the main part of the house, Cynthia told him about "what Ray had did to  
 28 my daughter." Henry went back to again confront [Petitioner] but he had departed.  
 Henry said Cynthia contacted Bakersfield police between 2:30 and 3 a.m. and they  
 arrived about one hour later. Bakersfield Police Officer Ed Usury initially testified he  
 was dispatched to the scene at 3:15 a.m. but later said he was dispatched at 7:15 a.m.  
 Usury prepared a report quoting Sarina as saying, "Sarina told Usury that [Petitioner]  
 had fondled her genital area and inserted his finger in her anus. Bakersfield Police  
 Detective Mickey Moyer spoke to Sarina at the police station at 10 a.m. He testified  
 in relevant part:

"She [Sarina] indicated on the previous night she had gone to bed on a  
 23 mattress in the living room on the floor. She had gone to bed at  
 24 approximately ten p.m. with the other two sisters, all three on the  
 25 mattress and lights on in the living-room and the television was on and  
 26 sometime during the night she was awakened by Ray and when she  
 27 was awakened by Ray, he had a dark blue jacket up over his head  
 28 exposing just his nose and eye area, that Ray carried her to the couch  
 in the living room and as he was carrying her, told her that if she did

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<sup>3</sup> On direct examination in the People's case-in-chief, Sarina testified that [Petitioner] said, "I will kill'em." She later denied such a statement but, upon further questioning, quoted [Petitioner] as saying, "He would kill'em."

not let him do what he wanted to do with her, he would take a knife and kill her mommy and daddy, laid her down on her stomach on the couch and removed her shorts and panties and after that he placed a finger in her behind and unzipped his pants and began rubbing his private on her behind area.”

Henry M. testified [Petitioner] generally had permission to enter the family residence. Henry added, “[He] had no right to come in the house after we go to bed.” Cynthia M. testified [Petitioner] had frequently been in their home and she had gotten angry with him once for disciplining her daughters. Henry told [Petitioner] to “get away” when he was hanging around the widow with the broken latch earlier in the evening.

The parties stipulated that [Petitioner’s] 15-year-old daughter Tanisha would testify to a molestation which occurred when she was 7 years old. Tanisha would testify that [Petitioner] came to her room in the middle of the evening, pulled down her panties and fondled her vagina. Tanisha cried and her mother came in the room. [Petitioner] pushed her mother against the wall and told her not to ask any more questions.

#### Defense

[Petitioner’s] brother, Ocla Vaughn, Jr., testified on behalf of the defense. Ocla said he was at the M. family home on the evening of October 11, 1996, drinking beer and “messaging around.” Ocla was with [Petitioner] until 11:45 p.m. At that point, the brothers had an argument, [Petitioner] smashed a beer bottle, and Ocla departed. [Petitioner] said he was going to call his girlfriend to pick him up. Ocla was familiar with the window which appeared to be the point of entry. Ocla testified the window, which he observed to be closed that night, has an interior crank with gears and cannot be opened from the outside.

(Exhibit E, attached to Original Answer, at 3-6.)

### DISCUSSION

#### I. Jurisdiction

Relief by way of a petition for writ of habeas corpus extends to a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court if the custody is in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3); Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 375, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1504, n.7 (2000). Petitioner asserts that he suffered violations of his rights as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The challenged conviction arises out of the Kern Relief by way of a petition for writ of habeas corpus extends to a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court if the custody is in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3); Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 375, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1504, n.7 (2000). Petitioner asserts that he suffered violations of his rights as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. The challenged conviction arises out of the Tulare County Superior Court, which is located within the jurisdiction of this Court. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); 2241(d).

On April 24, 1996, Congress enacted the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), which applies to all petitions for writ of habeas corpus filed after its enactment. Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 117 S.Ct. 2059, 2063 (1997); Jeffries v. Wood, 114 F.3d 1484, 1499 (9th Cir. 1997), *cert. denied*, 522 U.S. 1008, 118 S.Ct. 586 (1997) (quoting Drinkard v. Johnson, 97 F.3d 751, 769 (5th Cir.1996), *cert. denied*, 520 U.S. 1107, 117 S.Ct. 1114 (1997), *overruled on other grounds by Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 117 S.Ct. 2059 (1997) (holding AEDPA only applicable to cases filed after statute's enactment). The instant petition was filed after the enactment of the AEDPA and is therefore governed by its provisions.

## II. Standard of Review

This Court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus “in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

The AEDPA altered the standard of review that a federal habeas court must apply with respect to a state prisoner's claim that was adjudicated on the merits in state court. Williams v. Taylor, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1518-23 (2000). Under the AEDPA, an application for habeas corpus will not be granted unless the adjudication of the claim “resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States;” or “resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State Court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d); Lockyer v. Andrade, 123 S.Ct. 1166 (2003) (disapproving of the Ninth Circuit’s approach in Van Tran v. Lindsey, 212 F.3d 1143 (9th Cir. 2000)); Williams v. Taylor, 120 S.Ct. 1495, 1523 (2000). “A federal habeas court may not issue the writ simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or incorrectly.” Lockyer, at 1175 (citations omitted). “Rather, that application must be objectively unreasonable.” Id. (citations omitted).

While habeas corpus relief is an important instrument to assure that individuals are constitutionally protected, Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S. 880, 887, 103 S.Ct. 3383, 3391-3392 (1983); Harris v. Nelson, 394 U.S. 286, 290, 89 S.Ct. 1082, 1086 (1969), direct review of a criminal

conviction is the primary method for a petitioner to challenge that conviction. Brecht v. Abrahamson, 507 U.S. 619, 633, 113 S.Ct. 1710, 1719 (1993). In addition, the state court's factual determinations must be presumed correct, and the federal court must accept all factual findings made by the state court unless the petitioner can rebut "the presumption of correctness by clear and convincing evidence." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1); Purkett v. Elem, 514 U.S. 765, 115 S.Ct. 1769 (1995); Thompson v. Keohane, 516 U.S. 99, 116 S.Ct. 457 (1995); Langford v. Day, 110 F.3d 1380, 1388 (9th Cir. 1997).

The court looks to the last reasoned state court decision as to the basis for the state court judgment. Avila v. Galaza, 297 F.3d 911, 918 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (citing Ylst v. Nunnemaker, 501 U.S. 797, 803-04 (1991)). Where, as here, the state court provides no reasoning to support its conclusion, a federal habeas court independently reviews the record to determine whether habeas corpus relief is available under section 2254(d). Delgado v. Lewis, 223 F.3d 976, 982 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000).

### III. Trial Court's Instruction - CALJIC 2.50.01

#### A. Application of Gibson v. Ortiz

Petitioner argues that CALJIC No. 2.50.01, when read in conjunction with CALJIC No. 2.50.1, violated his constitutional right to due process because it permitted the jury to convict Petitioner based on his prior crimes without finding that all the elements of the charged offense were proved beyond a reasonable doubt. (Petition, at 6-7.)

At trial, the judge notified the jury of the following stipulation between Petitioner and the prosecution:

[I]t is hereby stipulated by both counsel, [Petitioner], has a fifteen-year-old daughter, Tanisha. If called to testify, Tanisha would testify to the fact when Tanisha was seven years old, she was awakened in the middle of the night by her father, the Defendant, Ray Lee Vaughn, rubbing her legs. The Defendant then pulled down her panties and was fondling her vagina. Tanisha began crying and her mother tried to come to her, but her father, the Defendant, pushed her mother against the wall and told her not to ask any more questions. They then began arguing. The matter was reported to the police. [. . .] That is to be regarded as conclusively proven.

(RT 171-172.)

The trial court read CALJIC No. 2.50.01 as follows:

Evidence has been introduced for the purpose of showing or attempting to show that the defendant engaged in a sexual offense other than those charged in the

case. Sexual offense means a crime under the law of the state or of the United States that involves any of the following: Any conduct made criminal by Penal Code section 288(a). The elements of this crime are set forth elsewhere in these instructions. If you find that the defendant committed a prior sexual offense, you may, but are not required to infer that the defendant had a disposition to commit the same or similar type sexual offense. If you find the defendant had this disposition, you may, but are not required to infer that he was likely to commit and did commit the crimes of which he is accused.

(RT 233.)

The trial court also instructed the jury pursuant to CALJIC 2.50.1 as follows:

Within the meaning of the preceding instructions, the prosecution has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a defendant committed a sexual offense other than those for which he is on trial.

You must not consider this evidence for any purpose unless you find by a preponderance of the evidence that a defendant committed the other sexual offense.

(RT 234.)

In Gibson v. Ortiz, 387 F.3d 812 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the pre-1999 version of CALJIC 2.50.01, coupled with CALJIC 2.50.1, impermissibly lessened the standard of proof required to convict on the "sexual offenses" which were similar to the uncharged "sexual offenses."

Respondent concedes that the version of CALJIC 2.50.01 used in the instant case is the same version disapproved of in Gibson. Respondent argues that the Gibson court did not find error in the concept contained in CALJIC No. 2.50.01 that a jury find a defendant guilty using propensity evidence. Rather, the Gibson court took issue with CALJIC No. 2.50.1 telling a jury that they could convict a defendant with propensity evidence proved by a preponderance. Gibson, at 822.

The Gibson court stated:

Had the jury instructions ended with CALJIC No. 2.50.01, our inquiry would have ended with a denial of Gibson's petition. We would have assumed that the jury followed, with respect to the prior sexual offense evidence, the only standard regarding burden of proof they had received: reasonable doubt. The trial court, however, went on to instruct the jury with CALJIC No. 2.50.1, which ascribed a lesser burden of proof for evidence of previous sexual offenses. The instruction specifically referenced CALJIC No. 2.50.01 and outlined the applicable burden of proof for the prior sexual offenses.

Id.

Respondent argues that because Petitioner stipulated to the "other crimes" evidence, and the trial court instructed the jury that the other crimes evidence was "conclusively proven," there was no



1 fact finding by the jury required. (RT 172, 224, 226; CT 308.) Respondent argues that “it was as if  
2 CALJIC No. 2.50.01 was never given because it was wholly irrelevant.” (CALJIC No. 17.31; CT  
3 356.) Respondent reasons that the only standard of proof the jury actually applied in this case was  
4 the proper “beyond a reasonable doubt” standard, contained in several instructions, and CALJIC  
5 2.50.1 was effectively absent error. (CALJIC Nos. 2.01, 2.61, 2.90, 2.91, 17.10; RT 228, 234-239;  
6 CT 319, 336-38, 346.)

7 In opposition, Petitioner argues that this case is indistinguishable from Gibson. Petitioner  
8 asserts that Respondent has mischaracterized the trial court record. Before trial, defense counsel  
9 stringently objected to the admission of the prior uncharged misconduct evidence. (RT 17.) Only  
10 after the judge ruled that the evidence was admissible did defense counsel agree to a stipulation  
11 telling the jury what Tanisha would say happened to her when she was seven-years-old if she was  
12 called as a witness in the current trial. (RT 171-172.) Petitioner submits the purpose of the  
13 stipulation was to prevent the girl from having to come forward and testify in person. (Id.)  
14 Petitioner points out that Petitioner did not stipulate as to the truth of what Tanisha would say, just  
15 that she would say it if she had been called as a witness. Petitioner argues “there is a good chance  
16 that a jury, hearing a stipulation about what a teenage witness would say happened to her when she  
17 was seven-years-old, would find that the stipulation was adequate to prove the conduct by a  
18 preponderance of the evidence but not beyond a reasonable doubt.” (Traverse, at 6.)

19 The stipulation as read to the jury informed them what Petitioner’s daughter would testify to  
20 if called as a witness. As Petitioner asserts, it appears from the record that the purpose of the  
21 stipulation was to relieve Petitioner’s daughter from having to actually come to court and testify, and  
22 not to relieve the prosecution of its burden of proving the prior uncharged misconduct. See RT 171-  
23 72. It does appear that Petitioner stipulated to the truth of what Tanisha would say, since the  
24 stipulation as read to the jury included the instruction “[t]hat is to be regarded as conclusively  
25 proven.”

26 Even though the stipulation conclusively proved the fact that Petitioner molested his  
27 daughter, the jury was still permitted, as the Ninth Circuit was concerned in Gibson, to take that fact  
28 as proven by only a propensity of the evidence and “it was then permitted to infer that [Petitioner]



1 had committed the charged offenses.” Gibson, 387 F.3d at 822. The fact that the parties stipulated  
 2 to the daughter’s testimony most likely made CALJIC 2.50.1 unnecessary, but the fact that is was  
 3 given in spite of the stipulated testimony makes it more, rather than less, likely that the jury was  
 4 mislead by the erroneous jury instructions. In other words because there was no issue of fact  
 5 regarding the truth of the prior the jury may have been more likely to confuse the burden of proof  
 6 instructions. It is undisputed that the jury was instructed with the same versions of CALJIC 2.50.01  
 7 and CALJIC 2.50.1 found improper in Gibson, and the Court finds the jury was allowed to make the  
 8 same finding as that in Gibson. As such, applying the rationale set forth by the Ninth Circuit in  
 9 Gibson, the trial court’s use of jury instructions CALJIC 2.50.01 and 2.50.1 the jury may have found  
 10 Petitioner guilty of the charged offenses by relying on facts found only by a preponderance of the  
 11 evidence. This lessened the burden of proof under In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970), which  
 12 requires the prosecution to prove every element charged in a criminal offense beyond a reasonable  
 13 doubt, thereby depriving Petitioner of a “jury verdict within the meaning of the Sixth Amendment.”  
 14 Sullivan v. Louisiana, 508 U.S. 275, 280 (1993). In light of this ruling, this Court is compelled to  
 15 conclude that the state court’s decision to use jury instructions CALJIC 2.50.01 and 2.50.1, was  
 16 contrary to clearly established federal law as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

17 B. Reversal on Burglary Conviction, as Well as Lewd and Lascivious/Child Molestation  
 18 Convictions

19 Respondent argues that even if habeas relief is granted as to convictions for lewd and  
 20 lascivious conduct and child molestation, it should not be granted as to the burglary count because  
 21 the uncharged misconduct and the charged act of burglary are not similar. Respondent argues that  
 22 the evidence “did not show that Petitioner ever entered any inhabited dwelling with the specific  
 23 intent to commit a lewd act upon a child.” At closing argument, no one suggested that the prior  
 24 misconduct evidence should be used to prove the truth of the charged burglary. Additionally,  
 25 Respondent argues that the language of the jury instruction itself states that only the enumerated  
 26 sexual offenses are to be considered as propensity evidence. Respondent argues that “[i]t is  
 27 unreasonable to conclude that the jury would focus on uncharged sexual offenses of sexual contact,  
 28 find that Petitioner had the propensity to commit similar sexual offenses, and then use that belief to

1 find him guilty of burglary. The uncharged misconduct simply had no facts pertaining to burglary.”

2 In opposition, Petitioner argues that Respondent’s argument might make sense if Petitioner  
3 had been charged with a burglary that had nothing to do with intent to commit an illegal sex act, it  
4 does not make sense in the current case, where the burglary charge required the jury to find that  
5 Petitioner had the intent to commit a lewd and lascivious act upon a child. Petitioner argues that the  
6 prosecutor specified in her closing argument that for the purpose of the burglary count, the  
7 government’s theory was that the felonies Petitioner intended to commit when he broke into the  
8 Morrison home were the alleged lewd and lascivious acts on the Morrison girls. Petitioner points out  
9 that the trial judge never instructed the jury not to consider the evidence regarding the prior sexual  
10 offense as to the burglary charge, but instead told the jury that the evidence could be considered as to  
11 “the crimes of which [Mr. Vaughn was] charged.” RT 233.

12 Petitioner’s argument is persuasive. The burglary conviction in this case was predicated upon  
13 a finding that Petitioner had the specific intent to commit a lewd and lascivious act upon Sarina and  
14 Monea when he entered the Morrison residence. Although it is true that the prior propensity  
15 evidence involving his daughter did not include a finding that Petitioner unlawfully entered the  
16 residence of his daughter; nonetheless, a necessary finding of a conviction for burglary included a  
17 finding that Petitioner had the specific intent to commit a lewd and lascivious act upon Sarina and  
18 Monea Morrison when he entered that residence (which obviously included use of the propensity  
19 evidence), making the propensity evidence inextricably intertwined with the burglary conviction.<sup>4</sup>

20 As Petitioner points out, in closing argument, the prosecutor argued:

21 Ladies and gentlemen, typically when we think of burglary, we think of people  
22 breaking into a home with the intent to steal something or attempt to steal something  
23 while inside the house. As you will be instructed and as you are aware from the  
24 evidence in this case, there is absolutely no evidence or any argument [Petitioner]  
25 ever went in for the purpose of stealing anything or that he did steal anything but  
rather that he went in the house that night without consent for purposes of committing  
a felony *and the felony that he intended to commit lewd and lascivious acts on Sarina  
Morrison and Monea Morrison.*

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26 <sup>4</sup> The Court recognizes that in Mejia v. Garcia, CV-F-03-5489 REC DLB HC, Judge Coyle found that the  
27 propensity evidence in that case was dissimilar to the other charged crimes of kidnaping and assault, and therefore reversal  
28 on those convictions was not warranted. This case is different because as stated above the burglary conviction was necessarily  
predicated upon a finding that Petitioner had the specific intent to *commit a lewd and lascivious act* upon Sarina and Monea  
Morrison when he entered the residence.

1 RT 241:25-242:7 (emphasis added.) Subsequently, when the trial judge instructed the jury regarding  
2 the burglary count, he stated:

3 Defendant is accused in Count Four of having committed the crime of  
4 burglary, a violation of Section 460(a) of the Penal Code.

5 Every person who enters any inhabited dwelling house with the specific intent  
6 to commit a lewd act upon a child, which is a violation of Section 288(b) of the Penal  
7 Code, a felony, is guilty of the crime of burglary in violation of Penal Code Section  
8 460(a).

9 The definition of the crime of a lewd act upon a child, is defined in the  
10 preceding instructions to Counts One and Two.

11 RT 241:25 - 242:7.

12 The record confirms the fact that the burglary conviction was inextricably intertwined with  
13 the crimes of lewd and lascivious acts and child molestation, and the prosecutor was relieved of the  
14 burden of proving the *intent* element of the burglary charge by the combination of instructions that  
15 told the jury it need only find the propensity evidence true by a preponderance of the evidence, and  
16 that such a finding would be enough to support a guilty verdict as to “the crimes of which  
17 [Petitioner] was charged.” RT 233:28. Accordingly, the burglary conviction, as well as the two  
18 counts of lewd and lascivious acts and one count of child molestation convictions, must be reversed.

## 19 II. Petitioner’s Motion for Immediate Release

20 On April 24, 2006, Petitioner filed a motion for his immediate release. (Court Docs. 56, 57.)  
21 Respondent filed an opposition on May 10, 2006. (Court Doc. 60.)

22 Petitioner’s only basis for his immediate release is the fact that in light of Gibson v. Ortiz,  
23 there is a strong likelihood of his success on the merits. Respondent opposes the motion arguing that  
24 Petitioner has not shown extraordinary or exceptional circumstances, rather Petitioner merely argues  
25 that he has a strong case on the merits. Respondent points out that even if habeas relief is granted,  
26 the state has the right to retry the case.

27 The Bail Reform Act does not apply to federal prisoners seeking postconviction relief.  
28 United States v. Mett, 41 F.3d 1281, 1282 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995). Instead, Fed.R.App.P. 23 governs the  
issue of the release or detention of a prisoner, state or federal, who is collaterally attacking his or her  
criminal conviction. Id.

A district court’s authority to grant bail pending the resolution of a habeas corpus proceeding

has not yet been specifically addressed by the Ninth Circuit. See In re Roe, 257 F.3d 1077, 1079 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).<sup>5</sup> In Aronson v May, 85 S.Ct. 3, (1964) (Douglas, Circuit Justice, in chambers), the petitioner sought release on bail pending appeal from the denial of his petition for writ of habeas corpus. Justice Douglas provided the following standard for the Court to apply in determining when a habeas corpus petitioner can be released on bail:

In this kind of case it is therefore necessary to inquire whether, in addition to there being substantial questions presented by the appeal, there is some circumstance making this application exceptional and deserving of special treatment in the interests of justice. See Benson v. California, 328 F.2d 159 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1964).

Id. at 5.

In Benson v. California, 328 F.2d 159, 162 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1964), decided prior to Aronson, the Ninth Circuit stated:

It would not be appropriate for us at this stage of the proceeding to enlarge this petitioner on bail even if we found that the allegations of his petition for habeas corpus made out a clear case for his release. Something more than that is required before we would be justified in granting bail. (Footnote omitted.)

Thus, Aronson requires that a petitioner demonstrate not only that his underlying claim raises

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<sup>5</sup> In a very recent immigration decision the Ninth Circuit, after granting the alien's petition for writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and directing his release from custody, the Court resolved the alien's motion for release pending appeal. The Court stated "We have authority to order such a release pursuant to Fed.R.App.P 23(b) . . ." Nadarajah v. Gonzales, 443 F.3d 1069, 1083 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006). The Court stated:

Given the text of the rule, the government's argument that "this Court should not consider, let alone grant, extraordinary relief by motion where entitlement vel non to release is the very issue on appeal," is baffling: such a release is precisely what the rule contemplates. See also In re Roe, 257 F.3d 1077, 1080 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (holding, assuming that federal court had the authority to release a state prisoner on bail pending resolution of habeas proceedings, that circumstances in inmate's case did not make such release appropriate); United States v. Mett, 41 F.3d 1281, 1282 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994) ("Fed.R.App.P 23 governs the issue of the release or detention of a prisoner, state or federal, who is collaterally attacking his or her criminal conviction."); Marino v. Vasquez, 812 F.2d 499, 508 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987) ("Rule 23 establishes the authority of the federal courts to release both successful and unsuccessful habeas petitioners pending appeal.") (citation omitted).

Id. at 1083 n.5. The Court held that its determination of Petitioner's motion was governed by Maharaj v. Ashcroft, 295 F.3d 963 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002), which analyzed a motion for stay of deportation pending appeal, applying the standards for injunctive relief. Id. at 1083-84. However, because this is not an immigration case and the posture is procedurally different, this case is not applicable.

substantial questions, but also that his case presents exceptional circumstances.<sup>6</sup> A petitioner must demonstrate some circumstance that makes him exceptional and especially deserving of such special treatment in the interests of justice. See Aronson v. May, 85 S.Ct. at 5; Benson v. California, 328 F.2d at 162. The mere allegation of a substantial violation of constitutional rights is insufficient. In re Roe, 257 F.3d at 1080 (noting the thousands of prisoners who would have no difficulty in alleging substantial violations). In addition to these factors, the Court must take into consideration the petitioner's risk of flight and the danger to the community should he be released. See Marino v. Vasquez, 812 F.2d 499, 508-09 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).

Exceptional circumstances have been found, in the court's discretion, when (1) the petitioner's health is seriously deteriorating, Woodcock v. Donnelly, 470 F.2d 93 (1st Cir. 1972); Johnston v. Marsh, 227 F.2d 528 (3rd Cir. 1955), (2) there is an extraordinary delay in processing the petitioner's petition, Glynn v. Donnelly, 470 F.2d at 95, or (3) the petitioner's sentence would be completed before meaningful collateral review could take place, Boyer v. Orlando, 402 F.2d 966 (5th Cir. 1968).

Petitioner recognizes that release on bond is rarely granted in a habeas corpus case. Although Petitioner has demonstrated success on the merits of his petition and the undersigned is currently recommending that the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus be granted, the grant is subject to the state's right to retry Petitioner.<sup>7</sup> Beyond the successfulness of the petition, Petitioner has not shown extraordinary or exceptional circumstances warranting release from custody on bail. Accordingly, Petitioner's motion should be denied.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

1. The instant petition for writ of habeas corpus be GRANTED as to all of Petitioner's

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<sup>6</sup> However, as Respondent submits, in Land v. Deeds, 878 F.2d 318, the test appears to be phrased in the disjunctive requiring either special circumstances or a high probability of success, whereas Benson appears to require both prongs. See also United States v. Mett, 41 F.3d 1281, 1282 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995) (same). However, as Respondent states, Land was not an en banc decision, and cannot overrule another panel, and therefore Benson appears to remain good law particularly in light of Aronson.

<sup>7</sup> It is noteworthy that the basis for granting the instant petition is based on legal error.

convictions; and

2. If this recommendation is adopted, the State must, within ninety (90) days from the date of service of the District Judge's order, inform the Court whether it will retry Petitioner on the charges.

This Findings and Recommendations is submitted to the assigned United States District Court Judge, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 72-304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Replies to the objections shall be served and filed within ten (10) court days (plus three days if served by mail) after service of the objections. The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**Dated: August 28, 2006**  
3b142a

**/s/ Dennis L. Beck**  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE